BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE LOCAL COLUMN.

NOTICE TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.—Our carrier is now sick, and our city subscribers, served by him will please call at the office for their papers. We will remunerate any good carrier for his services until ours gets well.

RALEIGH.—We can remember the time when Raleigh was as quiet and orderly as it now is. Two thirds of the Local's legitimate prey is withheld from him, and he begins to find it difficult to get up an "interesting" column. The closing of the bar-rooms, and the effectual measures taken for preventing the running of the blockade, have done away with fights, accidents and various other things suitable for itemizing. Nobody's horse runs away and breaks a vehicle, or his own or some other neck. Even the dogs seem to be at peace, and our market square has long been famous for dog fights. But we do not complain. We can only do the best we can, and with that we shall be satisfied, whether our readers are or not.

But joking aside, the order of the city is admirable. The military quietly do their duty, giving cause of offence to none, but treating all kindly and courteously. We hear of no thefts, no robberies, and no disturbances of any kind. Upon the streets we hear no quarrelling, no loud cursing and swearing, and we witness no disorderly conduct of any kind.—At night our city is entirely quiet, and our citizens retire to rest with a consciousness of safety that they were long unaccustomed to under the tyranical reign of Jefferson *the last*, with his troops of pimps in the shape of impressing officers, conscript officers, home guard officers, Provost Marshals' house searchers, and thieves and robbers promiscuously. The contrast is indeed great.

SHALL GREENBACKS BE DEPRECIATED?—Soon after the commencement of the war, when Confederate money was at par, speculators and farmers, and nearly all persons having anything to sell, began to depreciate the money by demanding higher prices, and though it has turned out that that currency was worthless, yet the class of persons herein alluded to were none the less inexcusable for their persistent and successful efforts to depreciate it. But for them it would have remained good much longer than it did, and a vast amount of suffering would have been prevented.

And now we find a disposition on the part of this same class of persons to depreciate the Federal currency. When the Union army first reached this place greenbacks were considered about as good as our currency before the war, and prices immediately fell very nearly to the old standard. Fresh beef sold at 10 cents per pound for choice steak; fresh pork at 12½ cents, and so on. Now 15 cents per pound is demanded for beef, and 25 cents for pork. These prices are three to four times greater than before the war, and yet gold in New York is only $1,35. Some butter has been brought to market and 75 cents per pound asked for it, but it happens that the price of this article is regulated by the authorities. Previous to the war it only brought from 20 to 25 cents per pound. Then, too, about this season of the year we could buy any quantity of eggs at 10 cents per dozen.

We do not wish to be understood as recommending a recurrence to old prices, but we do think that for most things double old prices is sufficient, and more than sufficient. If the demands for these exorbitant prices ar sequiesced in they will get higher and higher, and the tendency is the depreciation of the Federal currency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—We invite attention to our advertising columns this morning. It will be seen that Messrs. Cutter & French have a supply of almost everything needed in our market. We have had some dealings with them, and have found them polite and attentive and reasonable in their charges.

See also the advertisements of Messrs. Leland, Biglow & Co., of Newbern. They are prepared to gin cotton, furnish meal, groceries, provisions, fruits, &c. They will also sell bills of exchange on New York or Boston.

Messrs. Hough & Co., of Newbern, will furnish sutler's goods, groceries, hardware, &c., at wholesale or retail.

Mr. H. J. Menninger, wholesale druggist, offers our apothecaries and physicians an opportunity to supply themselves with medicines.

Messrs. Murray & Nephew, of New York, will receive on consignment cotton and naval stores, and and promptly fill all orders. Read their advertisement.

Mr. J. Blumenthal, at the well known stand of Heartt & Iredell, will furnish you with cool soda water, confectionaries and fine Havana cigars. Give him a call.

The *Progress* has a rapidly increasing circulation, and advertisers will find it an excellent medium through which to reach the public, especially when ye Local is remembered. *Verbum sat.*

THE TREATMENT OF GUERILLAS.—The treatment of guerillas by the Government promises to be very severe, but not more so than they deserve. All men found in arms in the country embraced in the recent surrenders are to be considered dshwhackers and dealt with accordingly. General Halleck in a recent order says that all persons in arms against the United States in North Carolina and Virginia, from and after the 30th instant, will be treated as robbers and outlaws; and all who assist or advise the organization of guerilla bands, or continuation of hostilities, will be arrested and tried by a Military Commission, and on conviction punished with death. This course will speedily put an end to guerilla outrages in the States named.

General Stoneman has entrusted to Col. Jo. Parsons, of the 9th Tennessee Cavalry, the duty of ridding all that portion of East Tennessee and Southwestern Virginia lying between the Holston river on the east and the Cumberland mountains on the west, of guerillas and other bands of outlaws. He instructs the Colonel as follows:—"Give them to understand that no false mercy will be shown them and no prisoners taken, and that every man found in arms, under whatever pretense, and acting without authority from Federal officers or the constituted authorities of the State of Tennessee, will be treated as a public enemy and outlaw, and killed like a mad dog by any one who meets him."

A Rebel stay-at-home "military critic," whose whole knowledge of military matters may be summed up by stating that he had heard all the guns at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and the Wilderness, stated in a most oracular manner: "*Jackson was the flankiest General we ever had, but Johnston was the most fallbackingest!*" The remark was accepted as the sense of the company, who at once dispersed.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865. NO. 157.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

MORE EVIDENCE OF THE PLOT.

Underground Dungeons Prepared.

Every word bearing on the late foul conspiracy is of interest to all of our readers and therefore we publish all the items of importance relative to it that we can find that our limited conveniences afford.

JEFF. DAVIS' COMPLICITY.

The evidence in possession of the Government in regard to the complicity in President Lincoln's assassination of Jeff. Davis and the other persons named in President Johnson's proclamation is said to be of such a character that no foreign Government in whose territory the fugitive may seek refuge will for a moment hesitate in giving them up.

OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

While the subject of the trial was under discussion at the Cabinet meeting, Attorney General Speed presented a written opinion upon the subject of military and civil trials. He considers that the President was *de facto* as well as *de jure* Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy in time of war; the crime was committed at a military post, garrisoned and under the command of a military governor.

He also thought that the Court should not be open to spectators, as there is a very large number of witnesses to be examined, and none should know what the others have testified to, which could not be prevented if the papers published the entire testimony. The examination of the witnesses is far from being as thorough as it will be in Court, where much additional light is expected to be thrown upon the conspiracy as it progresses.

MORE ARRESTS.

Additional arrests continue to be made. Captain S. D. Franklin agrested S. Donaldson, who is involved in both the conspiracy and the plot to burn Philadelphia. He has been committed to the Old Capitol.

MRS. SURRATT.

Mrs Surratt, who is in irons, bears up better than most of the men.

She, it will be remembered, was the leading spirit next to Booth, and when the determination was arrived at to murder the late President Lincoln that particular night, she went around to inform the others, and passed down into Maryland to see that the stopping places were all in order for Booth and Harrold in their flight. Her husband is dead.

Her son, John Surratt, was to have murdered the Secretary of War, but left before the hour and passed North, *en route* for Canada, going *via* Springfield, Mass. Her two daughters were not put in prison, and one of them (Annie) is said to be very sick. Rumor says dying. It does not seem possible for Mrs. Surratt to escape the gallows at an early day.

She is about fifty to fifty-five years old, though she does not appear to be over forty-five. She is large in form; very stout; has a keen grey eye; a resolute look; rather ugly; has light hair, and any man would set her down at once for a perfect virago. Her two daughters are not believed to have been cognizant of the conspiracy, and will be put upon the witness stand.

ARNOLD'S STORY.

Sam Arnold (who was arrested at Fortress Monroe,) as well as other witnesses, state that one plan was to capture Mr. Lincoln some night between the War Department and White House, where he was accustomed to go alone late at night. He was then to be hurried down through the garden of the White House, thence to what is known as the old Van Ness House on Seventeenth street, near the confluence of Tyber and Potomac rivers.

This house is built near the old homestead of David Burns, a Scotchman, whose plantation embraced about one-third of Washington city. He grew rich from the sales of land. About the year 1820 General Van Ness built a house on the old homestead. It is a large, brick commodious house, two stories and a half high. The partition walls all run to the same depth as cellar walls. At some subsequent period the cellars made by these walls were dug out, and one of them has a trap door going down through the floor, and was formerly used for a wine cellar. Another was used for a slave prison, and still another for an ice house.

On the death of Vanness, fifteen years ago, it was sold to one Thomas Green, who owned the Warrenton Springs in Virginia. Green's sons are all in the Rebel army, and he has of late years used his house as a rendezvous for these conspirators.

A DIABOLICAL PLAN.

Had they been able to have gotten Mr. Lincoln across the Potomac and into Moseby's hands, all well. But if not then he could have been secreted in this house.

There is about two acres around the house filled with high trees and close shrubbery, with a high brick wall along the street, shutting the house from the street, and any cries from it would be effectually drowned long before reaching the street. Both Green and his wife are now in the Old Capitol, and the Veteran Reserves now stand guard around the building, and no one can enter the enclosure without a pass from the Secretary of War.

Several times since the war broke out has this house been an object of suspicion, and several arrests have been made there, but not until the late murder were the secret vaults and passages found, and the infernal character of the den ascertained.

A CONVERTED REBEL—RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SOUTH.

At a meeting of Southern men in Memphis recently Col. Grace, of Arkansas, spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens:—I am the man who drew up the ordinance of Secession in the Legislature of Arkansas; I have been in the field fighting against the Union for nearly four years, but now I am a conquered and whipped man. [Laughter.] As I was gallant in going out to fight, I now propose to be gallant in surrendering and submitting to the arms of the Government. Let us have respect for the Government that we cannot whip. [Laughter.] I have no contempt for Federal authority now, if I ever had. I do not think there is a manly bosom in the South but that has higher respect for Northern gallantry than when we went into the fight. The authorities tell us to come back and reconstruct the Union, that they will give us honorable terms. Do you think that people as brave as the North are, that they are going to risk their reputation in war, to turn around after we have dispersed our armies and give us anything but honorable terms? There may be some men in the North who may think that the South had a hand in the death of our lamented President, but I know that the people of the South mourn over his death, and feel that they have lost a friend. The North have maintained this conflict nobly, and the South have nothing to be ashamed of I am proud of the South—there is something in the very atmosphere that makes men great. When you wanted men to speak against the oppression of Great Britain you went to Virginia, when you wanted men to command the armies of colonies you went again to Virginia, and when you wanted a man to frame the Declaration of Independence, you went again to Virginia, and found him in the person of Thomas Jefferson, and even in our error we have shown greatness. So I say that the South is not an insignificant people; and if so great people as they are cannot whip the world, who can not come to the inevitable conclusion that the North is greater? [Laughter.] And I am not going to stultify myself by saying I have been whipped by somebody. Now it is our duty to repent and go back to this great national church—repent, get absolution, and be baptized afresh. [Laughter.] I know we will receive honorable and just terms. When I had an interview with the President, his heart seemed to be ever overflowing with love toward the Southern people. We first went out of the Union and threw down the gage of battle, and the North picked it up; we fired the first gun, and took the first fort—Fort Sumter—which was taken back a few days ago. [Laughter.] The North seemed to be unwilling to fight; they did not think we would fight, and so we thought of them, but, to our sorrow, we have found out different; they seemed to spring up like mushrooms from all parts of the earth. Before this war I never saw a Federal officer, hardly. I never felt the slightest oppression of the Federal Government; in fact, I never thought we had one until I went out to fight; then I found we did have a Government.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST.

☞ Office and residence on Hillsboro Street, at the Railroad crossing. April 17-tf

SLAVES AND SLAVEOWNERS.—THEIR FUTURE RELATIONS.

In commenting on the order of Gen Schofield on the subject of slaves and their status in our midst, the New York *Times* says:

The important orders issued on the 27th and 28th of April by Gen. Schofield, commanding in North Carolina, and by Gen. Hartauff, (on the 24th) at Petersburg, throw light, which was greatly needed, upon the future relationship between negro labor and capital at the South.

While Gen. Schofield, in his first order, urges most earnestly and most opportunely the duty of all to cultivate friendly relations, "so that the blessings of Union, peace and material prosperity may be restored to the entire country;" and while he promises ample protection to all good and peaceable citizens, he proceeds to dispose, in his second order, of the slavery question in a way which has at least the merit of saving a word of discussion. Gen. Schofield announces, in short, to the people of North Carolina, that "by virtue of the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated Jan. 1, 1863, all persons in the State heretofore held as slaves *are now free*, and that it is the duty of the army to maintain the freedom of such persons." This, we presume, rather anticipates the constitutional amendment, and practically renders it a question of secondary interest, whether New Jersey shall vote to ratify that amendment or not.

Gen. Schofield, however, while thus recognizing and affirming the new relation between master and slave, evidently thinks, with Gen. Banks, that the negro has duties as well as rights in his new condition. "They will not be permitted in idleness," he declares; and we assume that he will consider the Louisana rate of wages (which comes fully up to that of our rural school-teachers in this State) a fair scale for a beginning at least in the way of recompense for such unskilled labor as the negro can perform. Gen. Schofield need not expect, however, that in recommending these emancipated blacks to stay with their late masters, to labor faithfully and do their duty as hired servants, he will at all satisfy the professional negrophilists. They will discover the same hardship in his refusing to protect idle negroes as they discovered in Gen. Banks' labor system, and his scale of remuneration to the emancipated slaves in the parishes around New Orleans. We think, however, that he will fairly meet every demand of a rational philanthropy in rigidly exacting from the emancipated blacks of North Carolina a recognition of their obligations to work—even if such an obligation should be enforced by a prompt infliction of penalties.

Gen. Schofield interprets the feelings of the over-burdened tax-payers of the country aright, when he proclaims that the negro shall not be protected in idleness. His labor rightly directed may be turned to such account as will speedily help, in an indirect way, to mitigate to a considerable extent, the national burdens.

Gen. Hartauff, at Petersburg, has begun to experience—what Gen Schofield in part foreshadows—the dangers of the released negroes misapprehending their positions and their duties. Many of them, it appears, are already hugging the delusion that "with their liberty they acquire individual rights in the property of their former owners, and that they are entitled *to live with and be supported by them without being obliged to labor.*" Not the least painful feature in this state of things at Petersburg, comes of the fact that these emancipated slaves are encouraged in this view of their rights by ignorant white men, who have made themselves apostles of the doctrine—which is by no means confined to a small class—that the negro must be protected and defended in idleness, if he chooses to be idle. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Hartauff promise to make short work of this delusion.

THE HARRIS TRIAL.

The trial of Benjamin G. Harris in Washington for treasonable acts, by a military court, has undoubtedly been concluded ere this, and if we can judge of the result by the following extract from the evidence, we may safely premise that the sentence was severe:

Richard Chapman, First Sergeant Co. K, Thirty-Second Virginia Infantry, Confederate Army, being sworn, says he was in Maryland on the 26th of April, in company with William Read, of the same regiment; had an interview with the accused at the latter's residence about one and a half miles from Leonardtown. The first interview was on the lawn, in the morning; witness went to Leonardtown to report to Maj Waite; got a pass to go to Mr. Clark's, three miles distant, and when half way there, feeling tired, he stopped at Harris', and asked permission to stay all night; the accused hesitated some moments: he said he was a member of Congress, that the Yankees had taken what he had, and he did not wish to take us into his house; he said he would give me the money and I could go to the hotel if I wished to; he gave me a dollar, and he gave Mr. Read a dollar; I told him I wanted to go home very badly and I would go home if I had to take the oath of allegiance; my home is in the city of Baltimore; he told me I could go home on parole; I told him there was an order in the newspapers against going home without taking the oath; he said it was not so; I told him I was confident of it, that I had seen it in the paper; then he went on and said paroled prisoners ought to go home any way, and if General Grant did not allow them to go home he was a d—d rascal; from that, in talking with me, Mr. Read spoke about the death of the President; the accused said it was no use to kill him now, it was too late; I remarked that I wished Jeff. Davis was alongside of President Lincoln; he said no, that Jeff. Davis was a great man, and a gentleman in every respect; he said that he always had been and was in favor of the South, and that the cause of the Southern Confederacy was just; he said a great deal that I cannot remember, that I was not paying much attention to; he told me not to take the oath of allegiance, but be exchanged and go back and fight them—meaning the Federal Government—again; he spoke of several Confederate officers in Leonardtown that he would bet high would not take the oath; and he mentioned one Lieut. Wilson; this he said in connection with advising me not to take the oath of allegiance; a Federal sergeant who belong to Leonardtown overheard this conversation and reported it; I met him, the sergeant, when I came out of the gate; he reported it to Major Waite, who called me up next morning, and asked me what conversation passed between us, and I just told the plain truth as near as I could; did not know the sergeant was listening whilst the conversation was going on; have not taken the oath of allegiance yet; it was a voluntary act on the part of the accused to give me money. I told him I had been four years in the Confederate army, and had lost five brothers in the same regiment, all from Baltimore.

Among the great army of mourners who followed, with solemn steps, the remains of our martyred President through the streets of New York, was one aged citizen who had, in early youth, joined in the funeral procession on the burial of Washington.

I. BLUMENTHAL,
(*Late Q. M. Agent U. S. Military Railroads, Military Div. Miss.*)
COOL SODA FOUNTAIN AND CONFECTIONERY.
ALSO,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Six doors South of Capitol on Fayetteville Street, at Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
May 16-1m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
Hillsboro' Street.

THIS HOTEL, HAVING BEEN CLOSED FOR some time past, will now be opened by the subscribers for the accommodation of the public.

No pains or expense will be spared to make the Exchange a first class Hotel.

RANDALL & BOWEN,
May 13-tf Proprietors.

$25,000 REWARD.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE JAMES,
Richmond, Va., May 8th, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR A reward of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, Rebel Governor of Virginia.

H. W. HALLECK,
May 9-tf Major Gen. Com'd'g.

AGREEMENT

In Relation to the Introduction of Goods and Supplies.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE 9TH SECTION OF THE Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, it is hereby agreed that goods, wares and merchandise, not contraband of war, may be taken to all military posts now or hereafter occupied by the national forces of the United States in the State of North Carolina, in such monthly amounts as will be sufficient to give all loyal persons authority to sell such monthly amounts as they shall desire authority to sell at the respective posts.

Goods, wares and merchandise may be taken to other places than military posts, to be disposed of as above; provided, the Commanding General of the Department, and the Supervising Special Agent agree to the same.

All parties who commence business after the publication of this agreement, must file an oath of loyalty, with the Supervising Special Agent.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Maj. Gen'l Commanding.
D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Agent, Treas. Department.

Notice in Relation to the Appointment of Purchasing Agent.

ALL parties interested are hereby notified that PETER LAWSON, Esq., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as United States Purchasing Agent, at the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

He will at once open an Office for the purchase and reception of Products at Beaufort, and will extend his operations to such localities in the interior of the State as may be practicable.

Another Purchasing Agent will be announced for Wilmington.

The following are points of interest to all those who have recently been brought within the Federal Military lines, and who have products on hand for sale or exportation.

First—That the Act of Congress of the second of July last, specially prohibits the purchasing of Products by private parties on their own account. The only persons who are now authorized to purchase, are duly appointed Purchasing Agents. Private parties who are now engaged, without authority, in purchasing and storing Products, with a view of holding on to the same a day or some future time, will understand that all such Products are liable to seizure and confiscation. To avoid this penalty, the party now holding such products so purchased, had better report the same at once to the Purchasing Agent.

Second—All parties bringing in Products, such as Cotton, Tobacco and Naval Stores to the Purchasing Agent, can so agree, according to regulations, with said Agent as to result in leaving one fourth, in kind, with the Agent as the property of the Government, upon the understanding that the owner of the products will have the right to export to the Eastern Markets the remaining three fourths. The process by which this can be done will be more fully understood by reference to the recent Amended Treasury Regulations, dated at Washington, April 25th, 1865.

Third—Parties who resided within our military lines, and produce Cotton and other products previous to the advance into this State of the armies of Generals Sherman and Schofield are permitted to ship the whole of their productions as heretofore.

Fourth—All abandoned and captured products according to regulations, go to the Supervising Special Agent. Any private party having abandoned products under his control, and who attempts to ship or sell the same, will not only subject the property to seizure, but make himself liable to prosecution for the offence.

The regulations which have been established, requiring one fourth of the productions as above stated, as a condition precedent for the shipment and sale of the other three-fourths, has been done as a necessary revenue measure. All parties who have recently had the benefits and protection of the Federal Government, extended over them can raise no substantial objection to the payment of such a tax by the delivery of products in kind.

The Purchasing Agent, Mr. Lawson, will be found much of his time at the office of the undersigned, in Newbern.

D. HEATON,
Sup'g Sp'l Ag't Treas. Dep't.

Office U. S. Purchasing Agent,
BEAUFORT, N. C., May 8, 1865.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury as U. S. Purchasing Agent for the products of North Carolina would request all persons having permits previous to this date, to call at his office located in Newbern, in the same building with D. Heaton, Esq., Supervising Special Agent Treasury Department, and at Beaufort, at the office of C. T. Blakeslee, Ass't Sp'l Agent Treas. Dept., and have the same registered. All persons having products to sell must sell to the Purchasing Agent, or to persons authorized by him to purchase. Products bought or sold by others than authorized agents, will be liable to confiscation by the United States Government.

PETER LAWSON,
May 16-tf Purchasing Agent.

HOUGH & CO.,
LATE W. C. HAMILTON & CO.,
CORNER SOUTH FRONT AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN
SUTLER'S GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, ETC.
May 15-1m

MRS. H. W. MILLER'S
BOARDING HOUSE,
RALEIGH, N. C.
BY THE DAY, WEEK AND MONTH.
A[illegible]

PRESSMAN WANTED.

A RELIABLE STEADY MAN, COMPETENT TO run Power Presses, is wanted to take charge of a large cylander Hoe press. To a competent man good wages and permanent work will be given. Apply at Progress Office immediately.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
April 29-tf.

MRS. FENTRESS'
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
NO. FIFTEEN, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK, WITH OR without Lodging. May 12 tf

WHITE LABORERS.

I WISH TO HIRE THREE OR FOUR WHITE MEN to be employed in cultivating the products of the soil. A liberal price given. Apply to me at Kittrell's Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

WM. F. COLLINS.
May 13-6t.

JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED
AT THE
PROGRESS OFFICE.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

THE LARGE AND CONSTANTLY INCREASING circulation of the DAILY PROGRESS renders it one of the best mediums ever offered to the people of North Carolina for advertising. Rates—one dollar a square, of ten lines, for each and every insertion.

CUTTER & FRENCH,
(OLD STAND OF TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
ON
FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.,)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Flour, Butter, Cheese, West India Goods, Spices,
ARMY, NAVY AND SUTLER GOODS,
VEGETABLES,
Green and Dried Fruit,
TIN WARE AND STOVES,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Confectionery of all Kinds,
Yankee Notions,
OFFICERS AN CITIZENS' CLOTHING, MILITARY BADGES, TRIMMINGS AND EQUIPMENTS,
HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER GOODS OF ALL KINDS
In fact everything required by Soldiers or Citizens.
W. B. CUTTER. G. Z. FRENCH.
May 15-tf
Standard copy.

LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Pollock Street, one door West of East Front Street,
Newbern, N. C.
Respectfully announce that they offer for sale at their Store a choice and selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS,
FORAGE, &c.,
Which they will sell, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL
In qualities and at prices that cannot fail to suit the buyer.
We will also sell bills of Exchange on New York, or Boston, in sums to suit.
Give us a call and we will satisfy any reasonable man that this is the place to buy.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
May 15-3m

NEW GRIST MILL.
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO.
HAVE ADDED TO THEIR ESTABLISHMENT A NEW
Steam Grist Mill,
In which they will grind Corn in large or small quantities, and furnish an excellent article of
MEAL.
We are also prepared to purchase CORN in any quantity that may be offered.
NICE SWEET CORN MEAL,
Cheaper than can be purchased anywhere else in North Carolina.
☞ GIVE US A CALL! ☜
LELAND, BIGLOW & CO,
May 15-3m Newbern, N. C.

NEWBERN
COTTON GIN COMPANY.
POLLOCK STREET,
(FIRST DOOR FROM EAST FRONT STREET.)
This Company have at great expense erected suitable Buildings and Machinery for Ginning Cotton by Steam Power, and are prepared to Gin and Press Cotton on favorable terms, and solicits the patronage of the Cotton Growers of this vicinity.
Apply to LELAND, BIGLOW & CO., Agents.
May 15-3m

MURRAY & NEPHEW,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
AND AGENTS FOR MURRAY'S NORTH CAROLINA STEAMSHIP LINE,
62 South Street, New York.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND NAVAL Stores will receive our special attention. Consignments made through GEO. W. DILL, Morehead, will be forwarded free of charge.
All orders promptly filled. Having been in the North Carolina trade for over twenty years, we feel competent to satisfy our correspondents in all particulars.
N. B.—Full quotations of our markets furnished.
May 15-tf

H. J. MENNINGER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
CORNER OF POLLOCK AND MIDDLE STS.,
NEWBERN, N. C.
(The old stand of J. Gooding and I. Disosway,)
May 15-1m.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE PROGRESS.

As we shall be in communication with the Eastern part of the State, with the North and the world in a day or two, we will now receive mail subscribers to the Progress at the following rates:

Daily paper, one year.....$10:00
" " six months.....5:00
Weekly paper, one year.....2:00
" " six months.....1:00

Money must accompany all orders, or the paper will not be sent.

News Agents will be supplied at the rate of $5 per hundred.

ADVERTISING RATES.

All transient advertisements will be charged ONE DOLLAR a square, ten lines minion type to count a square, for each and every insertion, and the money must be paid at the desk when the matter is handed in or they will not appear.

AUTTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE PROGRESS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to act as agents for the Progress in their several localities; and they will receive and transmit subscriptions and advertisements at our published rates:

Yarnal & Jeff. "Times" office, Newbern, N. C.
J. B. Whitaker, Goldsboro', N. C.
T. S. Whitaker, Wilmington, N. C.
S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37 Park Row, New York City, and 10 State street, Boston, Mass.

Other agents will be announced as soon as the arrangements can be made.

Where there are no agents persons can send it by mail. No paper sent until the subscription is paid.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1865.

A Commission Gone to Washington.

A few days ago W. W. Holden, Esq., Editor of the *Standard*, received a telegram from President Johnson inviting him and such of his Union friends as he might choose to bring with him, to repair to Washington to confer as to the condition and wants of the people of this State; and on yesterday morning Mr. Holden, accompanied by Col. Ruffin, R. P. Dick, Esq., W. S. Mason, Esq., W. R. Richardson, Esq., and John G. Williams, Esq., left for the National Capital.

We are glad that the man of iron will, the Jackson of the present generation, Andrew Johnson, extended this invitation; and we are glad that he made it to a man whose loyalty is above suspicion—to a man who belongs to, sprung from and is of the people, and one who fully and thoroughly understands their feelings, sympathies and wants—one who will faithfully represent them to the President and who will urge their claims for relief, protection and succor.—And we have an abiding faith that Mr. Johnson will listen, digest, and then act. and it is of the utmost importance that he act speedily, for the minions of Davis and Vance, the plotters and conspirators who have shared the corruptions of those two arch-traitors, hounded on the dogs of war, and helped suck the very life-blood of the nation, are intriguing, plotting and conspiring to defeat the loyal Union men in North Carolina; and hope, by a fusion of the Vance *Conservatives (?)* with the Davis conspirators, to deceive the officers of the government, cheat the President himself, and foist their infamous tools upon the people of the State as their future rulers. We say these things are so, we know the leaders, and we mean to unfrock and expose them, and present them to the gaze of the world in all their original deformity and naked depravity.

The Vance leaders in North Carolina are infinitely worse than the original secessionists; because under the garb of *Conservatism*, or professed Unionists—assuming the livery of heaven to serve the devil—they have supported all the swindling corruptions of Davis and his clan; they have justified and apologized for Courts of Star Chamber; they have winked at the most infamous tyranny and oppression ever perpetrated in a civilized land; they have held their peace in the Legislature when delicate women and children and old decrepid men have been penned like felons and subjected to *torture*, without the shadow of evidence of crime, and that, too, by the order of their master, the tyraut Vance. All these things are fresh in the minds of the loyal men of the State, whose movements were all watched by the hired spies of Davis and Vance last summer; and that the very partisans of these two leaders in treason and crime should now come forward and *demand* that they be allowed to lead in the work of reconstruction and restoration, is so infamous and insulting that it cannot be, and shall not be borne.

We are now but making the first incisions upon the cankered crust of the rotten sore within, but we intend to probe it to the bottom; and if these brazen demagogues, these monarchists and oligarchs, continue their intriguing and attempt to thrust themselves forward for office in the State or favor at the hands of the general government, we will take them up, one by one, and so lay bare the putrid, festering carcass, until they shall stink in the nostrils of all honest, loyal men.

The leading Vance and Davis secessionists of this State are subdued but not conquered. They have received nothing but kindness from the government and its agents and officers, but in return they present a defiant air, and withhold that cordial, cheerful, zealous support which the national authorities have a right to expect and demand of all citizens. Some of them, we doubt not, yet have a lingering hope that Davis will redeem his promise to raise larger armies than ever, and again rear the accursed standard of secession and rebellion; while others, while they are, or profess to be, willing to return to the Union and obey the laws, are unwilling to give up their interest in slavery, and even talk of a *gradual emancipation party*. We tell such, however, now as we have told them before, that the proclamation of the President, and the order of General Schofield, the Department Commander, issued in pursuance thereof, are final on that matter, and the subject of slavery is buried forever as far as North Carolina is concerned.

We did hope and believe, when the national forces first occupied Raleigh, that the leaders in rebellion would accept, with the best grace possible, a condition of things they could not help, and even so far forget the past as to harmonize and assist in the work of building up what they had pulled down; but we were mistaken. They yet cling to the idea of "a strong government," and privileged classes, and nothing but the greatest determination on the part of the loyal men of the State, and the hearty co-operation of the government and its officers, will put them down; but put down, politically, they must and shall be.

We suppose that the President will soon appoint a Military Governor—(probably Gen. Schofield, who would be entirely acceptable to our people)—and the work of reorganization of a civil government will then commence; but none but loyal men—such as can establish their loyalty beyond question—will be allowed to vote or hold office. The time has arrived when the lines must be drawn—traitors and rebels must be arrested and punished, and the management of the affairs of State, when the military rule ceases, must pass into the hands of the "old guard"—those true and loyal men who stood by the government when Vance and Davis and their treasonable conspirators were moving heaven and earth to destroy it. To return to the Union of their fathers and again enjoy its protection and its blessings, the people of North Carolina must abolish slavery, organize a State government composed of true and loyal men, and crush out the last vestige of Vancelsm and Davisism, and all treason by whatever name it may be called.

We trust that the commencement of the work of reorganization may immediately follow the return of the Commissioners from Washington.

Colored Troops.

Goldsboro', a neat little village with a thrifty, intelligent population, where the "first Southern flag" was raised, and where, in 1860, some very good men were mobbed for their Union sentiments, is now garrisoned by colored troops, under Gen. Payne. The great mass of the people of the South vehemently opposed the putting of negro troops in the Confederate armies, because many of us thought it wrong to ask them to fight for a perpetuation of their own bondage, and because we thought the colored man incapable of that high discipline and training necessary to make good soldiers; but in this, as in many other things, many of us were no doubt mistaken.—What we have seen of the colored troops, since the coming of the Union armies, has impressed us most favorably. They drill well, their discipline is good, and under good officers we doubt not but they make very fair soldiers. As guards they seem to be attentive and obedient, and when off duty we have seen nothing like insubordination or plundering among or by them.

Some of the pure diamonds about Goldsboro'—the original secessionists who swore they would leave the State if she did not secede—no doubt feel somewhat riled that these colored troops are called upon to keep guard and watch over them and their property, but we predict that they will "submit" (though they swore they never would), and even become so far reconciled as not to wring all our hearts by tearing themselves away from the country.

Several leading citizens of Goldsboro' assured us that these colored guards were as orderly, well behaved, and tractable as any that had been over them, and that they were perfectly reconciled to the situation. This is as it should be. Common sense and prudence on the part of the white men and women in the rebellious States will soon regulate everything, and we shall find that the abolition of slavery—though it may bring the now defunct aristocracy to honest toil—will prove a blessing instead of a curse. Many of these unfortunate people are ignorant, vicious, and depraved—under a system of slavery it could not be otherwise—but they are capable of moral and intellectual advancement, and humanity as well as Christianity makes it obligatory on every true and loyal man to devote himself to the work. They are not only free, but most probably are to remain among us; and this being so, it is as much to the advantage of the whites themselves, as to the blacks, that they be offered every facility to better their condition. Let the whites give them employment at remunerative wages, and contribute in such other way as may be in their power to elevate their *status*. Nothing could be worse for the whites than that these people be suffered to remain in idleness, ignorance, and a state of pauperism; and such will not be the case if we but do our duty to this inferior race.

We doubt not but the regular army will be largely composed of colored men hereafter, and that they will make good soldiers we think the history of this war will abundantly prove.

Those on duty at Goldsboro' seem to be doing their duty, and after the remaining vestiges of rebellion in that borough shall have been crushed out by the strong hand of the government, we suppose we shall hear no complaints concerning the color of their post garrison.

Good Government.

So orderly and peaceable has the city of Raleigh become, under the management of efficient post officials, that but for the occasional presence of armed squads of soldiers and their commanders, no one could realize that we were under military rule—The wants of the destitute are vigilantly looked after the property of citizens is scrupulously protected by the post commandant, and instead of that "tyranny" and "oppression" which many predicted, all good and loyal citizens are made constantly to feel that the officers, and soldiers of the Union army are indeed and in truth their friends.

THE EXCHANGE.—Messrs. Randall & Bowen, formerly of the Macon House, Morehead City, have leased the Exchange Hotel in this place and propose to run it in a manner worthy of the name of a hotel so far as the markets will permit Having seen their success at Morehead we feel safe in predicting that the traveling public and those who are obliged to live in hotels will be accommodated by these gentlemen in a style that will suit them. We hail their advent here with a joy only to be appreciated by those who have experienced our vicissitude in *trying* to live in Raleigh. They know "how to keep a hotel."

RAPID MARCHING.—The portion of Gen. Sherman's army sent from this place recently to command of Gen. Howard, marched to Petersburg, Va., in five days and a half, an average of about twenty-eight miles per day. The boys had their faces set towards home, and it put new springs in their legs.

The Fenians.

This association, which has attracted so much attention in England of late, and which promises to attract still more, and will probably exert a considerable influence in case of a war with Great Britain and our country, or any other power, has for its object the independence and consequent happiness of Ireland, to which they are bound by ties either of blood, birth, or affection; and in order to exclude effectually any designs that might be entertained by political demagogues to turn their pure national organization to base party uses, connected with our local wranglings for office and "the spoils," it has been wisely resolved, and solemnly set forth in the Fenian constitution, "that every question relating to the internal politics of America and the quarrels of American partisans, together with all subjects relating to differences in religion, shall be absolutely and forever excluded from the councils and deliberations of the Fenian Brotherhood, and be declared totally foreign to the objects and designs of the Order"—than which it would be difficult to find an instance wherein our impulsive Milesian fellow-citizens have arrived at a more wise conclusion. Every man of Irish birth or descent who lives on the American continent, and all others who are friendly to the liberation of Ireland, are invited to join them, "without distinction of class or creed;" provided only that "their characters be unblemished," and their devotion to the main aim of the Brotherhood admitting no reasonable question.

Brigadier General I. N. Palmer.

While in Newbern, last week, we had the pleasure of an hour's conversation with General Palmer, commandant of that post and district, and we must say that we were much pleased with him. General Palmer gives audience to all who want to see him. He dispatches business with great rapidity; is affable, courteous, and kind in his bearing towards citizens; and seems anxious to relieve the distressed and protect the innocent to the utmost of his ability. Under his supervision, Newbern seems to be as quiet almost as in peace times; business is going on in the regular way; and the citizens, though under military rule, seem to be enjoying about all the liberty that rational beings could desire.

General Palmer's government of his department has been such, we found, as to secure the confidence and affections of the people in all that region, by all of whom he seems to be held in the highest esteem.

The old town of Newbern has undergone many and marked changes, but the improvements are visible at every turn; and upon the whole, the town presents a much more cheerful and tarifty appearance than when we left it three years ago. Many new buildings have gone up in the burnt districts, new and substantial wharves have been constructed, and on every hand the thrift and enterprise of the "live Yankee" is visible; and if enough of them will only make up their minds to stop in Newbern permanently, it will soon be far in advance of any town in the State for business and commerce.

We were much pleased with our short visit to the place of our former residence, much pleased with General Palmer and other military gentlemen with whom we came in contact, and much pleased with the citizens generally, all of whom seemed to be most kindly disposed toward us. We trust to be able to repeat our visit soon, and have it in our power to remain longer with the good people of the "Elm City."

How to Dispose of Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, and other Products.

To the people of this State who have just been brought under the sway of the federal flag, it is highly important to learn, as soon as possible, what rights they may have in relation to getting to market such productions as they may have on hand, including Cotton, Tobacco, Rosin, Turpentine, and Tar.

By reference to the circulars of the Supervising and Purchasing Treasury Agents it will be observed that all parties who have the above products on hand can dispose of them or export the same to the eastern markets by delivering over *one-fourth* in kind. The whole lot must first be offered to the Agent, and properly gauged and inspected, and then the division will take place.

Although private parties are prohibited from purchasing by the act of Congress in relation to this matter, yet, it is understood that no objection exists to one party employing another to convey or take his products to the purchasing Treasury Agent.—Many persons, no doubt, will be found who have a small amount of cotton, tobacco or naval stores on hand, but who unfortunately, have not the means to get the same to market. Such persons will have to get the aid of friends who have money, to help them.

It will be important for all to get their products on or near the different lines of rail roads as soon as possible, in order that they may reach the headquarters of the purchasing agent at the Port of Beaufort. MR. LAWSON, the Purchasing Agent, has already visited Goldsboro', Raleigh, Greensboro' and other points for the purpose of giving information to, and consulting with those who have products on hand. He will doubtless authorize proper persons to visit different localities at the earliest moment to aid in bringing in the products.

All parties will be careful to see that no abandoned or captured property is included among the products brought in for sale or exportation. Such property already belongs entirely to the United States Government, and every loyal person will see that the Government is justly dealt by in this regard.

A LOYAL BOOTH.—Edwin Booth, a brother of the assassin, J. Wilkes Booth, voted for Lincoln in the last election, and has always upheld him in his administration of affairs. In private conversation with a friend, which occurred some time since, he expressed great admiration for Lincoln, and compared him with Washington. Edwin Booth is one of the greatest actors in this country. Just before the deed which cast so black a shadow on his family name, though for which he should not be held responsible, he completed an engagement at the Winter Garden, New York, during which he had played *Hamlet* one hundred consecutive nights. This was a dramatic triumph never equaled by any tragedian either in this country or abroad. He has announced his determination to quit the stage forever.

GENERAL NEWS.

The train on the Ohio and Mississippi road, on the 5th, was robbed near North Bend, 14 miles from the city, by a gang of 20 guerrillas. The safe of Adams Express Company were blown open by gunpowder, and the contents taken. Passengers were relieved of their watches and money. The robbers escaped across the river in skiffs.

It has been decided by the President and Cabinet to reduce our military force to a sum total of 150,000 men.—The permanent army is not to exceed this number, and it is stated a very large proportion of the rank and file will be composed of colored troops.

A public meeting has been held in Carson City, Nevada, to raise a fund, by one dollar subscriptions, to be presented to Robinson, the brave man who saved Secretary Seward's life, and the necessary Committees were appointed to effect the purpose.

An agent of the Post Office Department has been sent to St. Louis by Postmaster-General Dennison, to make arrangements for the resumption of mail transportation on the Mississippi River throughout its entire length, to New Orleans, as well as upon its tributaries.

An Indian herb doctor known under the cognomens of Blackburn and Tumbleby, was arrested at St. Louis on Saturday by order of the War Department for alleged complicity in the assassination of the President.

Capt. Reed, the ex-commander of the ram Webb, has reached New York city as a prisoner in the gunboat Florida. He is said to be a nephew of Jeff. Davis.

A frightful accident occurred on Friday last on the Erie Railroad, by which the express train leaving Buffalo the previous evening, was precipitated through the bridge spanning the Conestoga River. Three passengers were killed, and several others seriously injured. The company considered the bridge safe, it having been rebuilt some three years ago.

John Crawford, an Albanian brawler, was expelled from a Hudson River Railroad car on Friday by passengers who declined to enter while he was cursing Abraham Lincoln, and indulging in profane and obscene language. He was taken before Justice Dodge and committed to the Penitentiary.

Small pox has appeared in Richmond. Gratuitous vaccination is afforded by the military authorities.

A number of the leading citizens of New York, among whom are Messrs. Taylor, August Belmont, Thurlow Weed, Marshall O Roberts, and others, have made up the handsome purse of $1,600 for the brave soldier, Robinson, who while acting as nurse, saved Secretary Seward's life. The money has been received by Mr. Seward, and will be at once presented to Mr Robinson, who is recovering from his injuries slowly, at Douglas Hospital.

Among the rebel officers who have recently taken the oath of allegiance, is Albert Rhett, of South Carolina, one of the original fire-eaters, commandant of Fort Sumter up to the evacuation of Charleston, Colonel of the First South Carolina Heavy Artillery, Acting Brigadier General under Hardee, and captured at Bentonsville by Kilpatrick. He has been confined at Fort Delaware.

It is proposed to change the name of Fifth avenue New York city—the most fashionable portion of the metropolis—to Lincoln avenue.

Washington despatches say that Gov. Aiken of S. C., is charged with active participation in the rebellion.—Those who claim that he has been a Union man throughout the contest have failed to cite a single instance in which he has said or done a single thing to indicate Union sentiments. He was not present at the raising of the flag on Fort Sumter, nor did he call upon a single one of the many personal friends from the North who were in Charleston on that occasion. It is alleged, moreover, that he is proved directly to have been an active participant in many of the projects for aiding the rebellion and waging the war against the government.

Lee, Beauregard and Hardee proclaimed in speeches and through the press that no lady would be safe if the Yankees took possession of the "sunny land." Yet Beauregard left his wife in New Orleans, when Butler took possession of that city; Hardee left his wife in Savannah under similar circumstances, and Lee did the same thing at Richmond.

Mrs. Lincoln, who still suffers severely from the nervous shock of her husband's murder, was profoundly affected on Thursday during the period when she knew that the last funeral ceremonies were in progress in Springfield. She will return to Illinois as soon as her physicians announce that she is in a condition to be removed.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY—MORE INDICATIONS—THE MASSES NOT TO BE DISTURBED.

In the New York *Times* of the 8th we find the following article:

The amnesty order issued from Richmond on the 3d of May by Maj. General Halleck is the most important and significant of recent military documents. In form it is merely a letter of instructions from the officer commanding the new Military Division of the James, to his subordinate commanding the Department of Virginia. But, in fact, it is the first definite official disclosure of the policy of President Johnson's administration with regard to the treatment of the lately insurgent Southern people. The well known confidential advisory position held until recently by Gen. Halleck at Washington, his selection, consequently, for command at Richmond, that great head and front of the rebellion, and his assignment to the special duty of fixing the status of loyalty or disloyalty in the Division of the James, all show that our inferences are correct.

It is not a local but a general policy. What is true of General Halleck's command will be true of all others; and so, at last, the first step in the great problem of rehabilitating the South is taken.

This amnesty order is less remarkable for what it grants than for what it withholes—the rule is less noteworthy than the exception. The great fact it establishes is that the amnesty provided by the late lamented President is to be the basis of conduct for his successor. It is not a dead letter, but the most vital and important law in the statute books to the rebellious South. We remember very well when certain journalists and politicians sneered at this amnesty proclamation. By those gentlemen, who thought better of armistices than of amnesties, it was considered to be a ridiculous affair—as only failing to be "barbarous" by being absolutely idle and ineffective. Like the emancipation proclamation, and other famous acts of the dead President, it was regarded by these wiseacres as an idle amusement of the executive power, and one rather below its dignity. Reduce the South, forsooth, to crawl like suppliants to the mercy-seat at Washington! So subjugate that chivalric people as to force them to humbly surrender at discretion all their civil rulers and all their great military leaders! The thing was impossible. And yet, thanks to the skill and the undaunted energy of Lieut. Gen. Grant and his subordinates, and to the straightforward and never-despairing Administration of Mr. Lincoln, and to the unswerving faith, loyalty and courage of the North, the thing is accomplished. The rebellious sections are not merely to accept clemency, but to sue for it. Harsh as it may be to the refined feelings of the leading traitors, and to a select coterie of sympathetic friends at the North, the persons excepted in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation must now make application for special pardon, and their filed applications must wait their turn in the offices at Washington. The amnesty oath and certificate of the reviled rail splitter, Lincoln, are terms for Lee and Hampton and Wise and Beauregard to study up, and their petitions will be forwarded to the tailor's apprentice, Andy Johnson, for consideration and for decision.

It is very clear, then, first, that the great majority—a few thousands only being excepted—of the people of the South are, on the renewal of their allegiance, to be restored to citizenship in the Union on terms more favorable than they had reason to expect. Second, the leaders are, as it were, in the position of men surrendered at discretion. That this discretion will be wisely exercised we do not doubt. But justice will be tempered with mercy.

Great Prodigy of the 19th Century!

JACK PATTERSON,

THE

No Arm Man,

Will perform his great feats before the citizens of Raleigh

ON MAY 16TH AND 17TH,

In the large room over

LANDECKER & KLINE'S STORE,

Commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock P. M., and 8 o'clock P. M. of each day.

Come one, come all. "You will never see his like again.

For list of his wonderful feats see Bills.

Admittance, - - - - - 50 Cents.

May 16-2t.

MILCH COW WANTED.

A GOOD MILCH COW IS WANTED FOR WHICH a good price will be paid. Apply to
May 16-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

LATEST NEWS.

CAPTURE OF JEFF DAVIS!

He is on his Way to Washington.

Just before going to press last night we received the following note from Department Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
ARMY OF THE OHIO, Raleigh N. C. May 15, 1865.

Editor Raleigh Progress:—Jefferson Davis has been captured and is now en route via Savannah to Washington City. No particulars received.

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Lt. Col A. A. G.

CAPTURE OF SURRATT!

THE HARRIS CASE.

ST. ALBANS RAIDER RE-ARRESTED.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN RICHMOND.

SEVERE STORM IN NEW YORK.

GOLD STILL FALLING.

At a late hour last night we received the New York Herald of the 11th. The news is very meagre, and will be found below:

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SURRATT.

[From the Washington Star, May 10.]

On Saturday last a man answering to the description of the scoundrel Surratt arrived at the farm of W. H. Boyd, near New York. He was accosted by a colored boy blonging at the farm, of whom he asked the distance to New York, and also if there were any soldiers in the neighborhood. The boy told him that he had not seen any troops, whereupon the stranger advanced. Mrs. Boyd, at this time came from the barn, and seeing the person, called her husband, and requested him to show the stranger the road to New York. Mr. Boyd—formerly colonel of the First New York Lincoln cavalry—after he had conversed a short time with the man, suspected that all was not right; he, therefore, asked him into the house, that he might question him further. The supposed Surratt started as if to accompany him, but, when Mr. Boyd's attention was for a moment diverted started off. He was pursued, and it was not until after a chase of three miles that he was captured. He has been taken to Washington, and is confined, in what place no one knows. The prisoner answers in every particular to the description of Surratt, with the single exception of his beard. His beard is to all appearance only of about three weeks growth.

THE HARRIS CASE.

The case of Benjamin G Harris, of Maryland, charged with treasonable conduct, is still before the court martial in Washington; but no developments of importance have been made in it within the past few days.

ST. ALBANS RAIDER.

S. S. Gregg, one of the St. Albans raiders was re-arrested in Montreal on the 11th, and would have an examination before a magistrate of that city on the 13th.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1865.

General Sherman is now in Richmond He rode at the head of the line of his troops yesterday as the Fourteenth army corps passed through the streets of that city.

STORM IN NEW YORK.

A short but severe wind and rain storm passed over New York city on the 11th, and although its fury was only of a few minutes' duration, it did much damage by unroofing houses, blowing down chimneys and sign-boards, and whisking off innumerable tangible objects in its way. The clouds accompanying it had a peculiar appearance, resembling huge volumes of dark, fleecy smoke, and drifting but a comparatively short distance above the earth. In Brooklyn the storm played havoc with roofs and chimneys in different parts of the city, and during its continuance a grain warehouse at the Atlantic docks was struck by lightning and partially destroyed:

THE MARKETS.

The stock market was weak on the morning of the 11th but in the afternoon it became stronger, and quotations improved. Governments were lower. Gold was steady with an improving tendency, and closed down town at 131¾ a ⅝. At the evening board the closing price was 132¾.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, OR A PARTNER WANTED.

ONE OF THE FINEST WATER POWERS IN THE State of North Carolina is offered for sale. It is situated on Neuse River, nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh. The present improvement are a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Oil Mill, and it is a most desirable situation for a cotton factory. The owner would consider the proposals of any energetic gentleman acquainted with the manufacture of cotton cloth, for a partnership business in erecting and carrying on such a business. This opportunity should not be overlooked by any capitalist who may desire to be the pioneer of the manufacturing interest in North Carolina. Address Progress office, Raleigh, N. C.
ap 30

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT COLORED GIRL WHO HAS had experience as a nurse and who is capable of taking charge of two small children. A good home and good wages will be paid one who can come well recommended. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf.

LOST.

A BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, SUPposed to have been taken by mistake by some person who arrived by the 7½ o'clock train on the evening of the 28th.

It was missed soon after the arrival of said train.

The person who has it will confer a great favor and will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Headquarters Department of N. C.

G. W. SCHOFIELD,
May 1-tf. Brevet Brig. Gen'l.

LOST.

A FULL HANDLE RIDING WHIP, PEARL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at the Provost Marshal's Office.
May 12-tf

WANTED.

AN INTELLIGENT WHITE WOMAN IS WANTED to act as house-keeper for a small family and look after two small children. To a woman who can come well recommended a good home and good wages will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
April 24-tf

EGGS AND BUTTER WANTED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR FRESH EGGS AND Butter, at the Store on the corner of Hargett and Fayetteville street, formerly McKimmon's. May 16-tf